

Attorney Docket No: IDF 1616 (4000-04200)

*Patent***REMARKS/ARGUMENTS*****Status of Claims***

Claim 23 is currently amended.

Claims 24-27 are new.

As such, claims 1-27 are currently pending in this application.

Applicants hereby request further examination and reconsideration of the presently claimed application.

35 USC § 103 Rejections

Claims 1-5 and 20-23 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Smith* (U.S. 6,604,104) in view of *Chung* (U.S. 6,850,947). Claims 6, 7, 9-16, and 19 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Smith* in view of *Chung* and *Brandt* (U.S. 6,714,979). Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Smith* in view of *Chung* and *Yee* (E.P.O. 1,016,989 A2). Finally, claims 8 and 17 stand rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Smith* in view of *Chung*, *Brandt*, and *Yee*. Thus, claims 1-23 stand or fall on the application of *Smith* and *Chung* to claims 1 and 23.

Claims 1 and 23 are not obvious over *Smith* and *Chung* because *Smith* and *Chung* fail to teach or suggest every claimed limitation. The requirements for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness are well established:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, and not based on

Attorney Docket No: IDF 1616 (4000-04200)

Patent

Applicants' disclosure. MPEP § 2142 citing *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (emphasis added).

Claim 1 reads:

1. A method for delivering information within a computing environment, comprising:
 - a) extracting information from an information source;
 - b) transforming the extracted information;
 - c) wrapping the transformed information into a message envelope having a standard format;
 - d) routing the message envelope to at least one information target;
 - e) unwrapping the message envelope to reveal the information received;
 - f) mapping the received information to a format required by the information target;
 - g) transforming the received information; and
 - h) loading the received information into the information target,

wherein the extracting, transforming, and wrapping steps (a)-(c), respectively, are isolated from the routing step (d) such that the extracting, transforming, and wrapping steps may be executed simultaneously for a plurality of information sources distributed across the computing environment to produce a plurality of message envelopes and wherein the routing, unwrapping, mapping, transforming, and loading steps (d)-(h), respectively, are repeated for each of the plurality of message envelopes.

A similar limitation is found in amended claim 23.

The Examiner cannot meet the third prong of the obviousness test because *Smith* and *Chung* art do not teach or suggest the isolation of the wrapping step from the routing step in an extract, transform, and load (ETL) process. More specifically, *Smith* and *Chung* teach a system in which the wrapping step is integrated, not isolated, from the routing step. *Smith* teaches that his message queue (reference number 210 in FIG. 4) integrates the two steps by wrapping the data in envelopes and then routing the wrapped data to the target system:

In the guaranteed messaging subsystem, a message queue 210 is used to stage and deliver data streams to and from the ODS. The message queue 210 may be a commercial product, such as IBM's MQ-Series, and may place packets of data into "envelopes," stage them in a message queue 210 near their source system, and deliver them to a corresponding message queue 210 near the target system. Message queue software may guarantee that the delivery of the message will take

Attorney Docket No: IDF 1616 (4000-04200)

Patent

place when there is a reliable connection between the two endpoints available. It may also store the messages in a persistent state until they can be delivered successfully and can provide notification of delivery success or failure to the originator. *Smith*, col. 7, lines 14-26.

As can be seen in the above passage, *Smith* teaches a system in which the resource that wraps the data packets in an envelope is the same resource that routes the wrapped envelopes to their destination. Such a system integrates, rather than isolates, the wrapping and routing steps. The Examiner does not rely on *Chung* to teach the isolation of the wrapping and routing steps, and rightfully so because *Chung* fails to teach or suggest the wrapping step. In fact, *Chung* teaches away from the claimed limitation because *Chung* teaches that the ETL functions are integrated into a central resource:

Data integration engine 270 is a functional element, that can be implemented in software and/or hardware for performing data transport operations. In the present embodiment, data integration engine 270 is a software program, operable on transformation engine server 240, that performs data transport operations. That is, in the present embodiment, data from databases 210, 220, and 230 is extracted, transformed, and loaded by transformation engine server 240 into databases 250 and 260. In the present embodiment, transformation engine server 240 includes one or more microprocessor on which an operating program such as, for example, Windows, NT, UNIX, or other operating program runs. *Chung*, col. 5, lines 24-37.

Clearly, *Chung* teaches the integration of the various ETL steps in a common resource: the transformation engine server (reference number 240). If a person of ordinary skill in the art were to add a wrapping step to *Chung's* invention (without conceding it is obvious to do so), the wrapping step would be integrated in the transformation engine server because *Chung* teaches that the ETL functions, including extracting, transforming, routing, and loading, are integrated into the transformation engine server. In contrast with *Smith* and *Chung*, claims 1 and 23 recite the limitation that the wrapping step is isolated from the routing step, which is not taught or suggested by *Smith* and/or *Chung*. Because *Smith* and *Chung* fail to teach or suggest a limitation

Attorney Docket No: IDF 1616 (4000-04200)

Patent

in claims 1 and 23, the Examiner is unable to meet the third prong of the obviousness test and, consequently, cannot make out a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

New claims 24-27 have also been added to further recite novel and non-obvious aspects of the present invention. Because these claims are not taught or suggested by the cited prior art, they should be allowed over the cited prior art.

No Further Search Required

Applicants respectfully direct the Examiner's attention to the fact that the amendments to claim 23 are similar to the limitations of claim 1, which the Examiner has already searched. Thus, the amendments to the claims do not require that the Examiner perform additional searching in order to consider the patentability of such at this time.

Attorney Docket No: IDF 1616 (4000-04200)

Patent

CONCLUSION

Consideration of the foregoing amendments and remarks, reconsideration of the application, and withdrawal of the rejections and objections is respectfully requested by Applicants. No new matter is introduced by way of the amendment. It is believed that each ground of rejection raised in the Office Action dated September 9, 2005 has been fully addressed.

If any fee is due as a result of the filing of this paper, please appropriately charge such fee to Deposit Account Number No. 21-0765, Sprint. If a petition for extension of time is necessary in order for this paper to be deemed timely filed, please consider this a petition therefore.

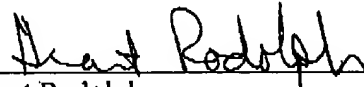
If a telephone conference would facilitate the resolution of any issue or expedite the prosecution of the application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the telephone number given below.

Respectfully submitted,

CONLEY ROSE, P.C.

Date: _____

10/21/05


Grant Rodolph
Reg. No. 50,487

5700 Granite Parkway, Suite 330
Plano, Texas 75024
(972) 731-2288
(972) 731-2289 (fax)

ATTORNEY FOR APPLICANTS